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(54) **PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AZAMACROCYLCIC OR ACYCLIC AMINOPHOSPHONATE ESTER DERIVATIVES**

VERFAHREN ZUR HERSTELLUNG VON MAKROCYCLISCHEN AZAAMINOPHOSPHONATESTERDERIVATEN

PROCEDE DE PREPARATION DE DERIVES D'ESTER D'AMINOPHOSPHONATE AZAMACROCYCLIQUE OU ACYCLIQUE

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(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 382 582 **WO-A-90/01034**
WO-A-91/07911

Remarks:
The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and not included in this specification

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Description

This invention concerns a novel process for the preparation of azamacrocyclic or acyclic aminophosphonate ester derivatives. Such process provides ligands which are useful as diagnostic or therapeutic agents.

Macrocyclic aminophosphate esters are receiving considerable attention as diagnostic and therapeutic agents. The general synthetic methodology for preparing chelating agents of this type utilizes an amine in combination with phosphorous acid, formaldehyde and hydrochloric acid to provide the aminophosphonic acid, e.g. 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetramethylenephosphonic acid (DOTMP). Alternatively, methylenephosphonate functionality can be introduced by substituting a di- or tri-alkyl phosphite in the place of phosphorous acid in the prior procedure, to generate the corresponding dialkylphosphonate ester. These esters can be hydrolyzed under basic conditions to give the monoalkylphosphonate half esters. In addition, these full esters can be hydrolyzed under acidic conditions to give phosphonic acids, e.g. DOTMP (see published application WO 91/07911). The general synthetic approach to aminophosphonates using either di- or tri-alkyl phosphites is documented in the literature by the reaction of various linear amines and using standardized procedures.

WO 90/01034 discloses a process for the preparation of macrocyclic organic polyphosphonates by reacting a macrocyclic polyamine with formaldehyde and phosphoric acid. Reaction is preferably carried out at or within 10°C below reflux conditions, typically for 1 to 6 hours.

EP-A-382582 discloses a process for preparing tetra-aza macrocycles by reacting an amine compound with phosphine such as a trialkyl phosphite in paraformaldehyde, followed by hydrolysis. The reaction is carried out at an elevated temperature, for example the reflux temperature.

The present invention is directed to a process for preparing azamacrocyclic or acrylic aminophosphonate ester derivatives which possess at least one secondary or primary nitrogen atom substituted with at least one moiety of the formula

$$-CH_2PO_3RR^1 \quad (1)$$

wherein:

R is H or C_1-C_5 alkyl; with the proviso that each R is the same group;
R^1 is C_1-C_5 alkyl, H, Na or K; with the proviso that each R and R^1 is the same group when C_1-C_5 alkyl;

which comprises reacting the corresponding unsubstituted amine compound with a trialkyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde at a temperature below 40°C for the first hour of the reaction to provide the derivatives of Formula (1) wherein all R and R^1 equal C_1-C_5 alkyl; and

(a) optionally followed by aqueous base hydrolysis to provide the derivatives of Formula (1) wherein R is C_1-C_5 alkyl and R^1 is H, Na or K; and/or
(b) optionally followed by acid hydrolysis to provide the derivatives of Formula (1) wherein all R and R^1 equal H.

When the above ligands of Formula (1) have:

(i) all R and R^1 equal H, the ligands are referred to as phosphonic acids;
(ii) all R equal H, and all R^1 equal C_1-C_5 alkyl, the ligands are referred to herein as phosphonate half esters; and
(iii) all Rand R^1 equal C_1-C_5 alkyl, the ligands are referred to as phosphonate esters.

In some of our copending applications and patents we have discussed the use of these azamacrocyclic or acyclic aminophosphonate ester derivatives of Formula (I) as diagnostic agents. Particularly, the half esters are useful as tissue specific magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contrast agents when chelated with gadolinium. Several azamacrocyclic or acyclic aminophosphonic acids, e.g. DOTMP or EDTMP, when chelated with samarium-153 are useful as pain relief agents for calcific tumors in cancer patients.

The compounds of Formula (I) which are azamacrocyclic or acyclic aminophosphonate ester derivatives which possess at least one secondary or primary nitrogen atom substituted with at least one moiety of the formula

$$-CH_2PO_3RR^1 \quad (I)$$

wher in:

R is H or C_1-C_5 alkyl; with the proviso that each R is the same group;
R^1 is C_1-C_5 alkyl, H, Na or K; with the proviso that each Rand R^1 is th sam group wh n C_1-C_5 alkyl;

encompass known ligands and also those claimed in our copending applications.

The ligands used as starting materials to make the compounds of Formula (I) are known in the art. Some examples of these acyclic amine ligands are

ethylenediamine (EDA);
diethylenetriamine (DTA);
triethylenetetraamine (TTA); and

numerous known linear or branch chain primary or secondary amines.

Some examples of azamacrocyclic amine ligands are
1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane (Cyclen); and

other known secondary azamacrocyclic amines.

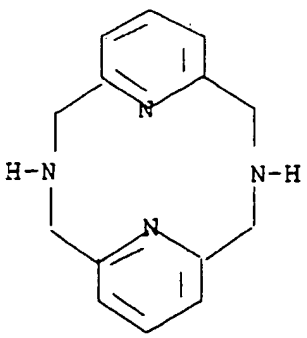
The azamacrocyclic or acyclic aminophosphonate derivatives encompassed with a moiety of Formula (I) must have at least one secondary or primary nitrogen which is substituted with the moiety of Formula (I). Preferably, the number of nitrogen atoms present which may be substituted by a moiety of Formula (I) is from 2 to 10, preferably from 2 to 6. Usually the nitrogen atoms are separated from each other by at least two carbon atoms. Thus these derivatives can be represented by the formula

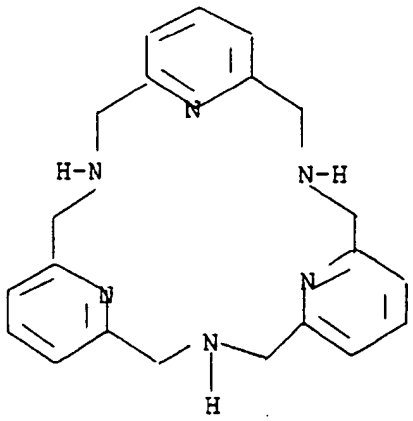
$$A\text{-}(N\text{-}CH_2CH_2\text{-}N)q\text{-}Z \qquad (II)$$

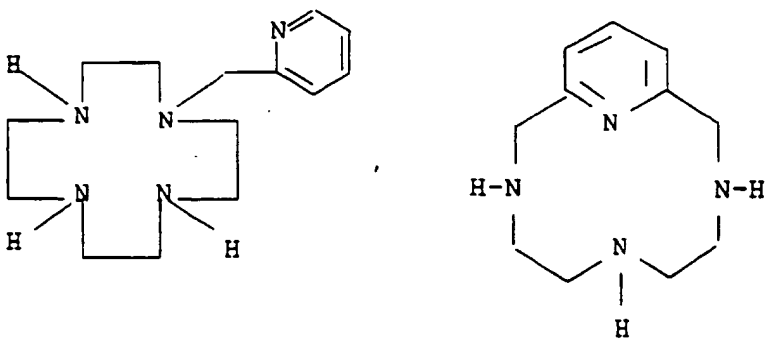
wherein :

q is an integer from 1 to 5 inclusive;
A may be 0, 1 or 2 moieties of Formula (I) or hydrogen;
Z may be 0, 1 or 2 moieties of Formula (I) or hydrogen; with the proviso that at least one A or Z moiety of Formula (I) is present; and
A and Z may be joined to form a cyclic compound.

Examples of suitable azamacrocyclic amine ligands that are discussed in our copending applications are shown by the following formula:







The terms used in Formula (I) and for this invention are further defined as follows "C_1-C_5alkyl", include both straight and branched chain alkyl groups. "Trialkyl phospnite" includes any alkyl which in the resulting product of Formula (I) has desirable water solubility following hydrolysis, e.g. tri(C_1-C_{10} alkyl) phosphite, preferably tri(C_1-C_4 alkyl) phosphite, including both straight and branched chain alkyl groups.

When the azamacrocyclic ligands of Formula (I) wherein the full esters (R and R^1 are both the same C_1-C_5 alkyl) are prepared, pressure is not critical so that ambient pressure is used. As the reaction is exothermic, the temperature is controlled to be maintained below 40°C during the first hour; and after the first hour, the temperature can be raised to facilitate completion of the reaction but need not exceed about 90°C. The pH of the reaction is not critical and the reaction is non-aqueous. The reaction is run in the presence of a non-aqueous liquid, such as the trialkyl phosphite reagent or a solvent. A solvent is preferably used; examples of such solvents are: aprotic polar solvents such as tetrahyrdofuran (THF), dioxane, acetonitrile, and other similar inert, non-aqueous solvents; alcohols where the alkyl portion is the same as the R obtained, such as methanol, ethanol and propanol. THF is the preferred solvent. The order of addition of the reactants and the azamacrocyclic or acyclic aminophosphonate starting material is not critical.

When the acyclic ligands of Formula (I) wherein the full esters (R and R^1 are both the same C_1-C_5 alkyl) are prepared, the reaction is significantly more exothermic. It is critical to control the temperature below 40°C for the first hour of the reaction. Methods to effectively control the temperature are known, such as the presence of an ice bath, dilution with solvents or the order and/or speed of addition of reagents. For example, one method involves combining the trialkyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde and initially cooling the mixture, followed by the controlled addition of the acyclic amine, while maintaining the temperature by using an ice bath.

All the ligands of Formula (I) wherein the half esters are prepared (R = C_1-C_5 alkyl and R^1 = H, Na or K) by aqueous base hydrolysis is accomplished after the formation of the corresponding full ester. Examples of suitable bases are al kal i metal hydroxides, e.g. sodium or potassium hydroxide. The amount of base used is from about 1-10 equivalents per secondary amine or 2-20 equivalents per primary amine. As the alkyl chain length of the R or R^1 group is propyl or higher, then a cosolvent is used with the water. Suitable examples of such cosolvents are organic water miscible solvent, such as 1,4-dioxane, THF and acetone.

The full acids of the ligands of Formula (I) may be made from the corresponding half esters or full esters under known acidic hydrolysis conditions (see published application WO 91/07911).

The present process is advantageous over those methods known in the art for the following reasons. The prior orocesses in which dialkyl phosphites under aqueous conditions are used give good results for acyclic amines, but less predictable results are obtained when macrocyclic ligands are employed. Furthermore, the macrocyclic ligand cyclen is used, none of the desired ester is isolated. In contrast to the art, when the present process is used, the des, red products of Formula (I) are obtained in all instances with yields in excess of 90%.

The invention will be further clarified by a consideration of the following examples, which are intended to be purely exemplary of the present invention. Some terms used in the following examples are defined as follows: g = gram(s); mg = milligrams; kg = kilogram(s); mL = milliliter(s); µL = microliter(s).

General Materials and Methods.

All reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used as received without further purification. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AC-250 MHz spectrometer equipped with a multi-nuclear quad probe (^{1}H, ^{13}C, ^{31}P, and ^{19}F) at 297°K unless otherwise indicated. ^{1}H spectra in D_2O were recorded by employing solvent suppression pulse sequence ("PRESAT", homo-nuclear presaturation). ^{1}H spectra are referenced to residual chloroform (in $CDCl_3$) at δ7.26 or external dioxane (in D_2O) at δ3.55 ^{13}C and ^{31}P spectra reported are proton decoupl d (broad band). Assignments of ^{13}C {^{1}H} chemical shifts were aided by DEPT (Distortionless Enhancement by Polarization Transfer)

experiments. ^{13}C {^1H} spectra ar r f renced to center p ak of $CDCl_3$ at δ77.00 (in $CDCl_3$) and xt mal dioxan at δ66.66 (in D_2O). ^{31}P {^1H} spectra w r referenced to xtemal 85% H_3PO_4 at δ0.00. Melting points wer det rmined by capillary melt methods and wer uncorrected. Semipreparative ion-exchange chromatographic separations were performed at low pr ssure (< 600 psi) using a standard glass column fitted with hand-pack d Q-S pharos ™ (anion exchange) or SP--Sepharose™ (cation xchange) glass column, and with on-line UV detector at 263 nm f r luent monitoring. GC/MS spectra were performed on a Hewlett Packard 5890A Gas Chromatograph/ 5970 Mass Selective Detector.

The process to make the full ester derivatives of Formula (I) has been discussed before. A typical procedure is as follows:

Example 1: Process for preparing 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-methylenedibutyl phosphonate.

Cyclen, 10 g (58 mmol), tributyl phosphite, 62 g (246 mmol) and paraformaldehyde, 7.4 g (246 mmol) were combined in 70 mL of THF and stirred at room temperature (the temperature was maintained below 40°C) for 24 hrs. The homogeneous solution was then concentrated *in* vacuo to give a viscous oil (quantative yield) and characterized by:

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$)

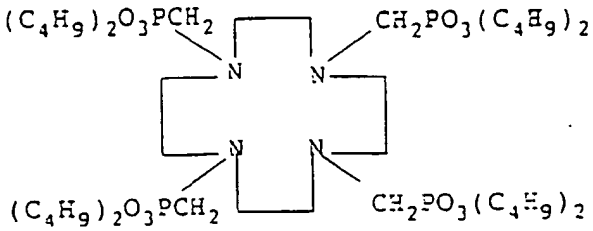
δ 0.88 (m, 24H), 1.33 (m, 16H), 1.59 (m, 16H), 2.80 (s, 16H), 2.90 (d, 8H), 4.00 (m, 16H); and

^{13}C {^1H} NMR($CDCl_3$)

δ 13.51, 18.65, 32.49, 32.57, 49.04, 51.45, 53.10, 53.18; and

^{31}P NMR($CDCl_3$)

δ 26.16 (s, 4P); and is illustrated by the formula



Example 2: Process for preparing 1,4,7,10-tetraatacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-methylenediethyl phosphonate.

When the procedure of Example 1 was repeated using triethyl phosphite in place of the tributyl phosphite, the title compound was obtained as viscous oil in greater than 98% yield and characterized by:

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$)

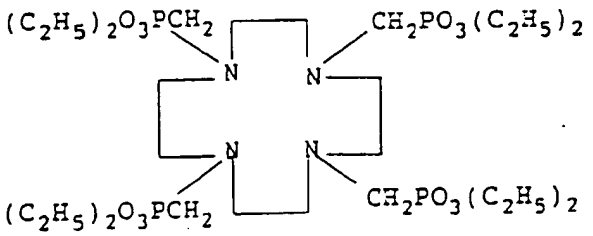
δ 1.19 (m, 24H), 2.71 (s, 16H), 2.80 (d, 8H), 4.01 (m, 16H); and

^{13}C {^1H} NMR ($CDCl_3$)

δ 15.32, 15.42, 42.23, 51.67, 53.18, 53.28, 61.34, 61.45; and

^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$)

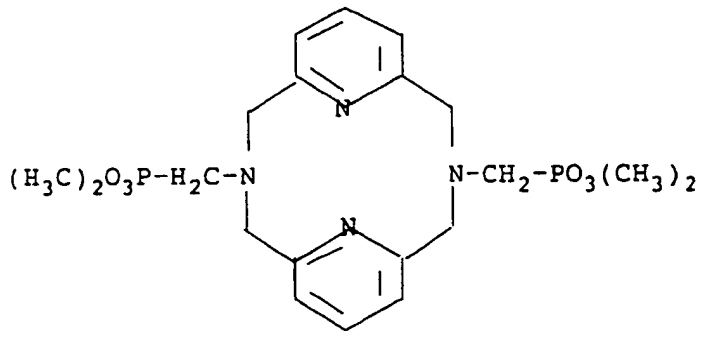
δ 26.02 (s, 4P); and is illustrated by the formula



Example 3: Preparation of N,N'-bis(methylenedimethylphosphonate)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane.

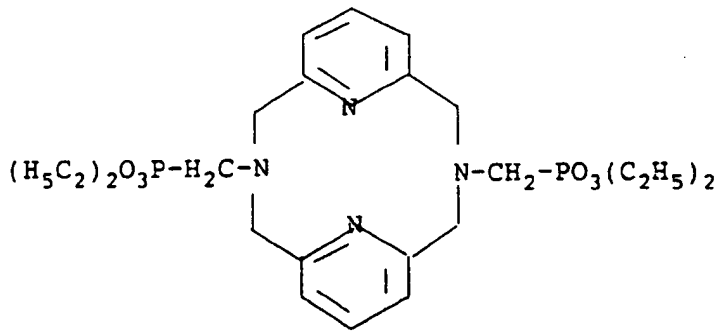
When the procedure of Example 1 was repeated using trimethyl phosphite in place of the tributyl phosphite and

2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane in place of Cyclen, th title compound was obtained as a very viscous oil in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:
^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 3.39 (d, 4H), 3.88 (d, 12H), 4.08 (s, 8H), 6.84 (d, 4H), 7.13 (t, 2H); and
^{13}C {^{1}H} NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 52.75 (d), 54.88 (d), 65.21 (d), 122.71, 135.69, 157.14; and
^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 27.22; and is illustrated by the formula



Example 4: Preparation of N,N'-bis(methylenediethylphosphonate)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane.

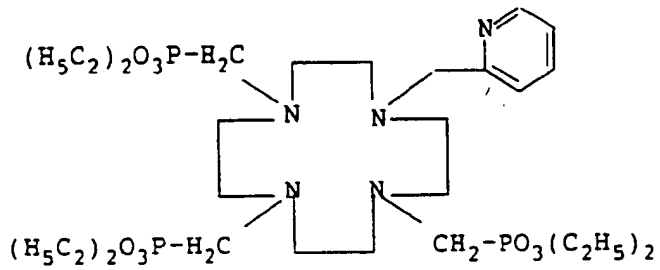
When the procedure of Example 1 was repeated using triethyl phosphite in place of the tributyl phosphite and 2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane in place of Cyclen, the title compound was obtained as a very viscous oil in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:
^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 1.24 (t, 12H), 3.20 (d, 4H), 3.94 (s, 8H), 4.07 (q, 8H), 6.71 (d, 4H), 6.98 (t, 2H); and
^{13}C {^{1}H} NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 16.48, 55.36(d), 61.75 (d), 65.14(d), 122.52, 135.41, 157.04; and
^{31}P {^{1}H} NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 24.60; and is illustrated by the formula



Example 5: Preparation of N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(methylenediethylphosphonate)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane.

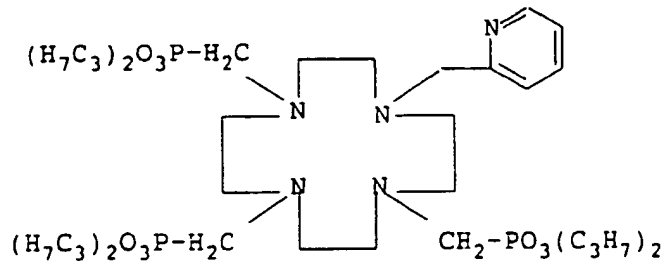
When the procedure of Example 1 was repeated using triethyl phosphite in olace of the tributyl phosphite and N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane in place of Cyclen, the title compound was obtained as a very viscous oil in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:
^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 1.25 - 1.39 (m, 18H), 2.66 - 2.95 (m, 22H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 4.01 - 4.22 (m, 12H), 7.10 - 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.57 - 7.65 (m, 2H), 8.46 - 8.52 (m, 1H);

^{13}C {^1H} NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 16.38, 16.46, 50.45, 50.67, 52.41, 53.19, 53.29, 53.48, 53.58, 61.37, 61.47, 61.52, 121.67, 123.28, 136.19, 148.61, 159.90; and
^{31}P {^1H} NMR ($CDCl_3$, 297°K)
δ 26.21;
^{31}P {^1H} NMR ($CDCl_3$, 217°K)
δ 24.18 (1P), 24.32 (2P); and is illustrated by the formula



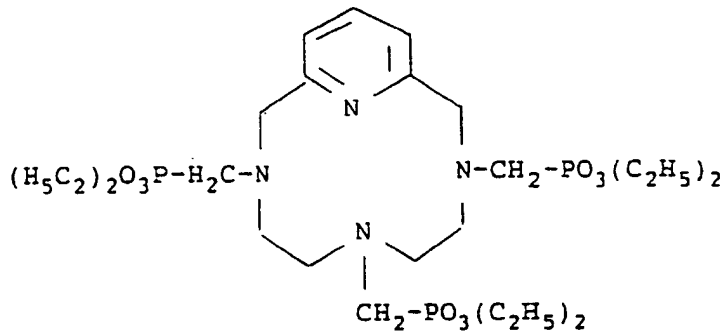
Example 6: Preparation of N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(methylenedipropylphosphonate)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane.

When the procedure of Example 1 was repeated using tripropyl phosphite in place of the tributyl phosphite and N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane in place of Cyclen, the title compound was obtained as a viscous oil in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:
^1H NMR($CDCl_3$)
δ 0.91 -1.00 (m, 18H),1.60-1.76 (m, 12H), 2.67 - 2.99 (m, 22H), 3.73 (s, 2H), 3.94 - 4.08 (m, 12H), 7.12 - 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.67 (m, 2H), 8.48 - 8.52 (m, 1H);
^{13}C {^1H} NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 9.93, 10.21, 23.71, 23.80, 50.17, 50.44, 52.38, 53.09, 53.44, 61.44, 66.79, 66.83, 121.61, 123.23, 136.14, 148.54, 159.92; and
^{31}P {^1H} NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 26.20 (1P), 26.23 (2P); and is illustrated by the formula



Example 7: Preparation of 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylenediethylphosphonate.

When the procedure of Example 1 was repeated using triethyl phosphite in place of the tributyl phosphite and 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15), 11,13-triene in place of Cyclen, the title compound was obtained as a viscous oil in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:
^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 1.23 (m, 18H), 2.77 (m, 12H), 3.04 (d, 6H), 4.13 (m, 12H), 7.17 (d,2H), 7.60 (t, 1H); and
^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 16.43, 50.03, 50.31, 50.43, 50.77, 51.23, 51.38, 52.63, 53.30, 60,86, 60.92, 61.63, 61.74, 61.83, 61.93, 62.32, 76.46, 76.97, 77.18, 77,48, 122.50, 137.10, 157,18; and
^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$)
δ 24.92 (s, 2P), 24.97 (s, 1P); and is illustrated by the formula



Example 8: Preparation of 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylenedi(n-propyl) phosphonate.

When the procedure of Example 1 was repeated using tripropyl phosphite in place of the tributyl phosphite and 3,6,9,15-tetraatabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene in place of Cyclen, the title compound was obtained as a viscous oil in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$)

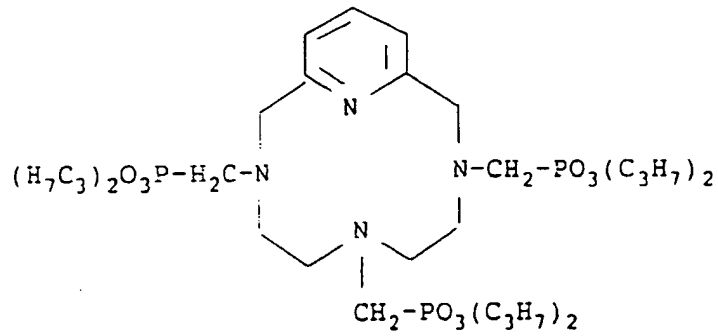
δ 0.88(m,18H), 1.61 (m, 12H), 2.72 (m, 12H), 3.03 (d, 6H), 3.97 (m, 12H), 7.13 (d, 2H), 7.55 (t, 1H); and

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$)

δ 9.96, 23.73, 49.84, 50.14, 50.26, 50.57, 51.11, 51.23, 52.43, 53.01, 60.78, 60.84, 67.27, 67 40, 122.48, 137.04, 157.16; and

^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$)

δ 24.98 (3P); and is illustrated by the formula



Example 9: Preparation of 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylenedi(n-butyl) phosphonate.

When the procedure of Example 1 was repeated using tributyl phosphite in place of the tributyl phosphite and 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene in place of Cyclen, the title compound was obtained as a viscous oil in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:

^{1}H NMR($CDCl_3$)

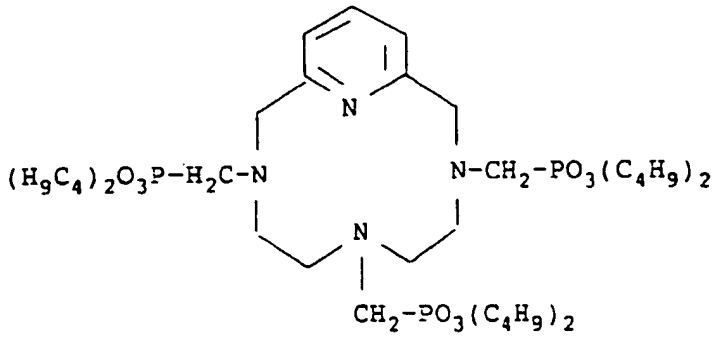
δ 0.84 (m, 18H), 1.27 (m, 12H), 1.58(m, 12H), 2.57(m, 12H), 3.01 (d, 6H), 3.99 (m, 12H), 7.12 (d, 2H), 7.54 (t, 1H); and

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$)

δ 13.42, 13.46, 18.50, 18.59, 32.16, 32.43, 49.88, 50.03, 50.16, 50.63, 51.11, 51.27, 52.48, 53.16, 60.71, 60.78, 65.38, 65.48, 65.58, 122.46, 136.96, 157.14; and

^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$)

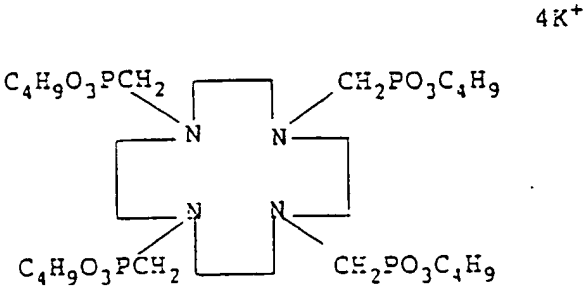
δ 24.88 (2P), 24.93 (1 P); and is illustrated by the formula



The process to hydrolyze with base the full ester derivatives of Formula (I) to prepare the half esters of Formula (I) has been discussed before. A typical procedure is as follows:

Example 10: Preparation of 1,4,7,10-tetracyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetramethylenebutylphosphonate, potassium salt.

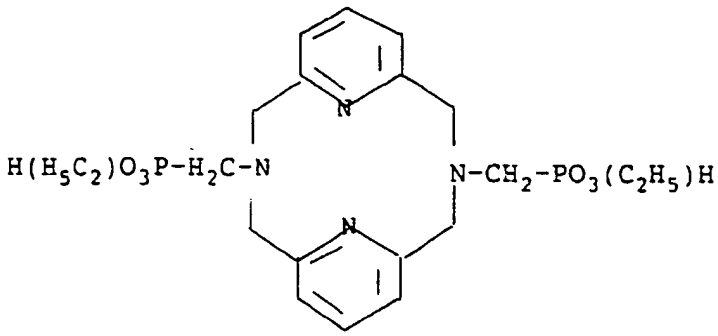
The ester prepared in Example 1, 3 g (3 mmol) was combined in an aqueous dioxane solution (100 mL water: 25 mL dioxane), along with 3 g of KOH (48 mmol). The solution was stirred at reflux for 16 hrs. The one desired titled product was obtained as a solid (94% yield) as characterized by:
^{31}P NMR (D_2O)
δ 21.87 (s, 4P); and is illustrated by the formula



For other ester derivatives where the alkyl ester is C_1-C_3 alkyl, hydrolysis proceeds without the dioxane cosolvent.

Example 11: Preparation of N,N'-bis(methylenephosphonic acid ethyl ester)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane (BP2EP).

When the procedure of Example 10 was repeated using ester of Example 4, the title compound was obtained as a solid in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:
^{1}H NMR (D_2O)
δ 1.10 (t, 6H), 2.97 (d, 4H), 3.81 (q, 4H), 3.84 (s, 8H), 6.73 (d, 4H), 7.09 (t, 2H); and
^{13}C {^{1}H} NMR (D_2O)
δ 18.98, 58.76(d), 63.69 (d), 66.53 (d), 126.35, 140.09, 159.37; and
^{31}P {^{1}H} NMR (D_2O)
δ 20.65;; and is illustrated by the formula



Example 12: Preparation of 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylene(n-butyl) phosphonate tris(potassium salt) (PMBHE).

When the procedure of Example 10 was repeated using ester of Example 9, the title compound was obtained as a solid in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:

^{1}H NMR (D_2O)

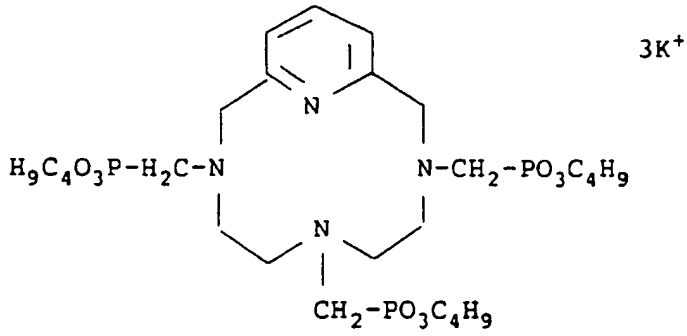
δ 0.68 (m, 9H), 1.14 (m, 6H), 1.37 (m, 6H), 2.76 (d, 6H), 3.41 (m, 12H), 3.73 (m, 6H), 7.24 (d, 2H), 7.76 (t, 1H); and

^{13}C NMR (D_2O)

δ 15.76, 15.80, 21.12, 21.20, 34.96, 35.06, 35.14, 52.08, 52.53, 53.38, 53.48, 54.49, 54.75, 57.70, 57.76, 61.86, 67.65, 67.75, 67.98, 68.08, 125.15,142.93, 152.25; and

^{31}P NMR

δ 9.73 (s, 2P), 21.00 (s, 1 P) ; and is illustrated by the formula

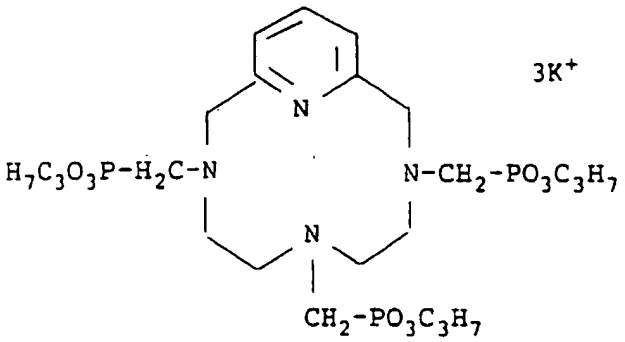


Example 13: Preparation of 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylene(n-propyl) phosphonate tris(potassium salt) (PMPHE).

When the procedure of Example 10 was repeated using ester of Example 8, the title compound was obtained as a solid in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:

^{31}P NMR

δ 20.49 (s, 3P); and is illustrated by the formula



Example 14: Preparation of 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methyleneethylphosphonate tris(potassium salt) (PMEHE).

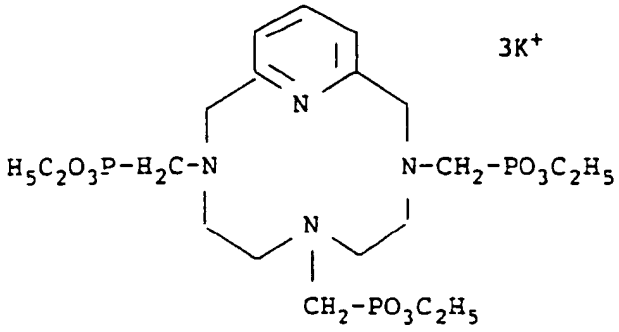
When the procedure of Example 10 was repeated using ester of Example 7, the title compound was obtained as a solid in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:

^{13}C NMR (D_2O)

δ 18.98, 19.82, 51.78, 52.06, 53.08, 54.46, 54.68, 57.01, 58.22, 60.24, 63.19, 63.25, 63.36, 63.49, 63.59, 63.95, 64.18, 64.25, 66.80, 126.62, 141.63, 159.40; and

^{31}P NMR (D_2O)

δ 20.58 (s, 2P), 20.78 (s, 1P); and is illustrated by the formula



Example 15: Preparation of N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(methylenephosphonic acid ethyl ester)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane (PD3EP).

When the procedure of Example 10 was repeated using ester of Example 5, the title compound was obtained as a solid in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:

^{1}H NMR (D_2O, 338° K)

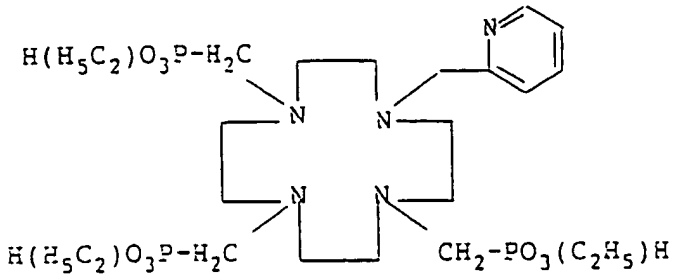
δ 1.41 - 1.57 (m, 9H), 3.28 - 3.89 (m, 22H), 4.09 - 4.64 (m, 8H), 8.22 - 8.26 (m, 2H), 8.70 - 8.75 (m, 1H), 9.00 - 9.12 (m, 1H); and

^{13}C {^{1}H} NMR (D_2O, 338° K)

δ 19.41, 19.51, 52.58, 53.00, 52.31, 53.75, 53.82, 56.04, 59.53, 64.60, 64.76, 129.86, 131.41, 147,31, 149.06, 154.34; and

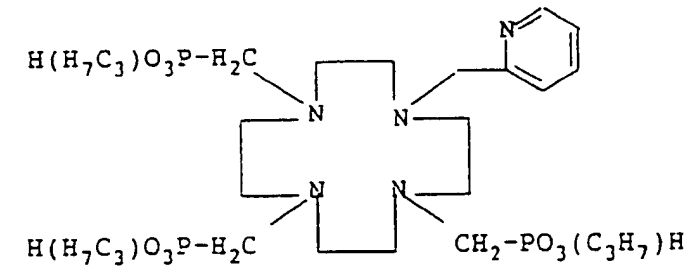
^{31}P {^{1}H} NMR (D_2O, 338°K)

δ 9.64 (2P), 19.79 (1P);and is illustrated by the formula



Example 16: Preparation of N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(methylenephosphonic acid propyl ester)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane (PD3PP).

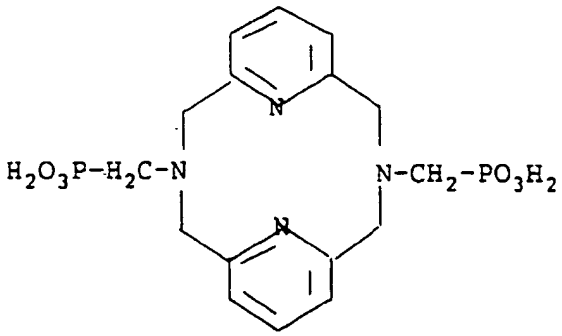
When the procedure of Example 10 was repeated using ester of Example 6, the title compound was obtained as a solid in greater than 95% yield and further characterized by:
^{1}H NMR (D_2O, 353° K)
δ 1.24 -1.36 (m, 9H), 1.95 - 2.04 (m, 6H), 3.03 - 3,29 (m, 22H), 4.10 - 4.25 (m, 8H), 7.74 - 7.92 (m, 2H), 8.23 - 8.29 (m, 1 H), 8.87 - 8.96 (m, 1H); and
^{13}C {^{1}H} NMR (D_2O, 353° K)
δ 13,15, 27.20, 50.43, 53,89, 54.48, 54,98, 55.42, 64.33, 69.41, 126.38, 128.30, 141.24, 152,46, 161.45; and
^{31}P {^{1}H} NMR (D_2O, 353°K)
δ 21.61 (2P), 21.95 (1P); and is illustrated by the formula



The process to make the phosphonic acid derivatives of Formula (I) has been discussed before. A typical procedure is as follows:

Example 17: Preparation of N,N'-bis(methylenephosphonic acid)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane (BP2P).

A conc. HCl solution (37%,4 mL) of N,N'-bis(methylenedimethylphosphonate)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane, prepared in Example 3, (255 mg, 0.53 mmol) was heated at reflux for 2.5 hr. After cooling, the solution was evaporated to dryness, followed by coevaporation with fresh deionized water (3 X 2 mL) to eliminate excess HCl. The final product was isolated as a hygroscopic brown solid upon freeze-drying of the concentrated aqueous solution; and characterized by:
^{1}H NMR (D_2O)
δ 3.55 (d, 4H), 4.46 (br s, 8H), 6.90 (d, 4H), 7.37 (t, 2H); and
^{13}C {^{1}H} NMR (D_2O)
δ 57.80 (d), 63.74 (d),127.02, 144.18, 152.96; and
^{31}P {^{1}H} NMR (D_2O)
δ 11.71; and is illustrated by the formula



Example 18: Preparation of Ethylenediaminetetramethylenephosphonic acid (EDTMP).

To a cooled (0°C) THF solution (20 mL) of triethyl phosphite (23 g, 140 mmol) and paraformaldehyde (4.2 g, 140 mmol) was added ethylenediamine (2 g, 33.3 mmol) with stirring. After complete addition the solution was gradually warmed to room temperature and stirring continued for 12 hrs. The solution was then concentrated *in* vacuo to give the tetraethyl phosphonate ester as a viscous oil.

The tetraethyl phosphonate ester (2 g) was heated to 100°C for 6 hrs. in 12M HCl (50 mL). The solution was then cooled in an ice bath to give EDTMP as a white crystalline solid.

Other embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from a consideration of this specification or practice of the invention disclosed herein. It is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with the scope of the invention being indicated by the following claims.

Claims

1. A process for preparing an azamacrocyclic or acyclic aminophosphonate ester derivative which possess at least one nitrogen atom substituted with at least one moiety of the formula

$$-CH_2PO_3RR^1 \quad (1)$$

wherein:

R is H or C_1-C_5 alkyl; with the proviso that each R is the same group;
R^1 is C_1-C_5 alkyl, H, Na or K; with the proviso that each R and R^1 is the same group when C_1-C_5 alkyl;

which comprises reacting the corresponding unsubstituted amine compound with a trialkyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde at a temperature below 40°C for the first hour of the reaction to provide the corresponding derivative substituted with at least one moiety of Formula (1) wherein all R and R^1 are each C_1-C_5 alkyl; and

(a) optionally followed by aqueous base hydrolysis to provide the corresponding derivative substituted with moiety of Formula (1) wherein R is C_1-C_5 alkyl and R^1 is H, Na or K; and/or
(b) optionally followed by acid hydrolysis to provide the corresponding derivative substituted with moiety of Formula (1) wherein R and R^1 are both H.

2. The process of Claim 1 wherein R and R^1 are both C_1-C_5 alkyl.

3. The process of Claim 2 which comprises reacting cyclen with tributyl phosphite or triethyl phosphite, and paraformaldehyde in THF, so as to produce 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-methylenedibutyl phosphonate or 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-methylenediethyl phosphonate respectively.

4. The process of Claim 2 which comprises reacting 2,11-diaza[3,3] (2,6)pydinophane with trimethyl phosphite or triethyl phosphite, and paraformaldehyde in THF, so as to produce N,N'-bis(m thylenedimethyl-phosphonate)-2,11-diaza[3,3] (2,6)pydinophane or N,N'bis (methylenediethylphosphonate)-2,11-diaza[3,3](2,6)pydinophan re-

spectively.

5. The process of Claim 2 which comprises reacting N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane with triethyl phosphite or tripropyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde in THF so as to produc N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N*,N'''-tris-(methylenediethylphosphonate)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane or N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N*,N'''-tris-(methylenedipropylphosphonate)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane respectively.

6. The process of Claim 2 for preparing 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylenediethylphosphonate which comprises reacting 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene with triethyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde in THF.

7. The process of Claim 2 which comprises reacting 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene with tripropyl phosphite or tributyl phosphite, and paraformaldehyde in THF, to produce 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylenedi(n-propyl)phosphonate or 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13,-triene3,6,9-methylenedi(n-butyl)phosphonate respectively.

8. The process of Claim 1 wherein each group R is H, Na or K and each group R^1 is C_1-C_5 alkyl.

9. The process of Claim 8 which comprises

(a) reacting cyclen with tributyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde in THF to form 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-methylenedibutyl phosphonate, separating the formed intermediate, and then carrying out basic hydrolysis with KOH in a cosolvent of water and dioxane to form 1,4,7,10-tetracyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetramethylenebutylphosphonate, tetrapotassium salt,
(b) reacting 2,11-diaza[3.3] (2,6)pydinophane with triethyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde in THF to form N,N'-bis (methylenediethylphosphonate)-2,11-diaza[3.3] (2,6)pydinophane, separating the formed intermediate, and then carrying out basic hydrolysis with KOH in water to form N,N'bis(methylenephosphonic acid ethyl ester)-2,11-diaza[3.3] (2,6)pydinophane,
(c) reacting 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]-pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene with tributyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde in THF to form 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo-[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylenedi(n-butyl)phosphonate, separating the formed intermediate, and then carrying out basic hydrolysis with KOH in a cosolvent of water and dioxane to form 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylene(n-butyl)phosphonate tris(potassium salt),
(d) reacting 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene with tripropyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde in THF to form 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylenedi(n-propyl)phosphonate, separating the formed intermediate, and then carrying out basic hydrolysis with KOH in water to form 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylene(n-propyl)phosphonate tris(potassium salt),
(e) reacting 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene with triethyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde in THF to form 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methylenediethylphosphonate, separating the formed intermediate, and then carrying out basic hydrolysis with KOH in water to form 3,6,9,15-tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]-pentadeca-1(15),11,13-triene-3,6,9-methyleneethylphosphonate tris(potassium salt),
(f) reacting N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane with triethyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde in THF to form N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N*,N"'-tris (methylenediethyl-phosphonate)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane, separating the formed intermediate, and the carrying out basic hydrolysis with KOH in water to form N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N'''-tris(methylenephosphonic acid ethyl ester)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane, or
(g) reacting N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane with tripropyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde in THF to form N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N*,N"'-tris(methylenedipropyl-phosphonate)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane, separating the formed intermediate, and then carrying out basic hydrolysis with KOH in water to form N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N'''-tris (methylenephosphonic acid propyl ester)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclodoecane.

10. The process of Claim 1 wherein each R and each R^1 is H, Na or K.

11. The process of Claim 10 which comprises reacting 2,11-diaza[3.3] (2,6)pydinophane with trimethyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde in THF to form N,N'-bis(methylenedimethylphosphonate)-2,11-diaza[3.3] (2,6) pydinophane, and hydrolysing the formed intermediate with heated HCl to produce N,N'-bis (methylenephosphonic acid)-2,11-di-

aza[3.3] (2,6)pydinophane.

12. The process of Claim 1 wherein the trialkyl phosphite is a tri(C_1-C_4 alkyl) phosphite.

13. The process of Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the aqueous base hydrolysis is carried out using an alkali metal hydroxide.

14. The process of any one of Claims 1, 12 or 13, wherein the R or R^1 group is C_3-C_5 alkyl and aqueous base hydrolysis is carried out in the presence of an organic water miscible cosolvent.

15. The process of any one of the preceding Claims, wherein the derivative is an azamacrocyclic ligand where R and R^1 are the same and are C_1-C_5 alkyl, and the temperature is maintained below 40°C during the first hour of the reaction.

16. The process of Claim 1, wherein the derivative is an azamacrocyclic ligand, wherein R and R^1 are both the same and are C_1-C_5 alkyl, and wherein a non-aqueous liquid is present.

17. The process of Claim 16, wherein the liquid is an aprotic polar solvent or an alcohol.

18. The process of Claim 17, wherein the solvent is tetrahydrofuran.

19. The process of Claim 1 wherein the derivative is an acyclic amine, wherein R and R^1 are the same and are C_1-C_5 alkyl, and the temperature is maintained below 40°C during the first hour of the reaction.

20. The process of Claim 19, wherein a trialkyl phosphite and paraformaldehyde are combined and initially cooled, followed by the controlled addition of the acyclic amine, and the temperature is maintained by using an ice bath.

21. The process of Claim 19 or Claim 20, wherein the acyclic amine is ethylenediamine, diethylenetriamine, or triethylenetetraamine.

22. The process of Claim 21, wherein base hydrolysis provides the mono-alkyl phosphonates.

23. The process of Claim 22, wherein acid hydrolysis provides the corresponding phosphonic acids derivatives which are ethylenediaminetetramethylenephosphonic acid, diethylenetriaminepentramethylenephosphonic acid, or triethylenetetraamine-hexamethylenephosphonic acid.

24. The process of Claim 1, wherein the azamacrocyclic or acyclic aminophosphonate derivative is represented by the formula

$$A\text{-}(N\text{-}CH_2CH_2\text{-}N)_q\text{-}Z \qquad (2)$$

wherein:

q is an integer from 1 to 5 inclusive;
A is 0, 1 or 2 moieties of Formula (1) as defined in Claim 1 or hydrogen;
Z is 0, 1 or 2 moieties of Formula (1) as defined in Claim 1 or hydrogen;

with the proviso that at least one A or Z moiety of Formula (1) as claimed in Claim 1 is present; and

A and Z may be joined to form a cyclic compound.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines azamacrocyclischen oder acyclischen Aminophosphonat ster-Derivates, welch s mindestens in Stickstoffatom besitzt, das mit mindest ns einer Gruppe der Formel

$$-CH_2PO_3RR^1 \quad (1)$$

substituiert ist, worin:

R H oder ein C_1-C_5-Alkyl ist; mit der Maßgabe, daß jedes R dieselbe Gruppe ist;
R^1 C_1-C_5-Alkyl, H, Na oder K ist; mit der Maßgabe, daß R und R^1 jeweils dieselbe Gruppe sind, wenn C_1-C_5-Alkyl;

welches umfaßt, daß die entsprechende nicht substituierte Aminverbindung mit einem Trialkylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd bei einer Temperatur unterhalb von 40 °C für die erste Stunde der Reaktion umgesetzt wird, um das entsprechende Derivat zu ergeben, das mit mindestens einer Gruppe der Formel (1) substituiert ist, worin alle R und R^1 jeweils C_1-C_5-Alkyl sind; und

(a) gegebenenfalls gefolgt von wäßriger basischer Hydrolyse, um das entsprechende Derivat zu ergeben, das mit einer Gruppe der Formel (1) substituiert ist, worin R C_1-C_5-Alkyl und R^1 H, Na oder K ist;
und/oder
(b) gegebenenfalls gefolgt von saurer Hydrolyse, um das entsprechende Derivat zu ergeben, das mit einer Gruppe der Formel (1) substituiert ist, worin R und R^1 beide H sind.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin R und R^1 beide C_1-C_5-Alkyl sind.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, welches umfaßt, daß Cyclen mit Tributylphosphit oder Triethylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um jeweils 1,4,7,10-Tetrazacyclododecan-1,4,7,10-methylendibutylphosphonat oder 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecan-1,4,7,10-methylendiethylphosphonat herzustellen.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, welches umfaßt, daß 2,11-Diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophan mit Trimethylphosphit oder Triethylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um jeweils N,N'-Bis(methylendimethylphosphonat)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophan oder N,N'-Bis(methylendiethylphosphonat)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophan herzustellen.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, welches umfaßt, daß N-(2-Pyridylmethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan mit Triethylphosphit oder Tripropylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um jeweils N-(2-Pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(methylendiethylphosphonat)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan oder N-(2-Pyridylmethyl)-N',N ", N"'-tris-(methylendipropylphosphonat)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan herzustellen.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2 zur Herstellung von 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-trien-3,6,9-methylendiethylphosphonat, welches umfaßt, daß 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),1 1,1 3-trien mit Triethylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, welches umfaßt, daß 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-trien mit Tripropylphosphit oder Tributylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um jeweils 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1 (15), 11,1 3-trien-3,6,9-methylendi(n-propyl)phosphonat oder 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1 (15), 11,13-trien-3,6,9-methylendi(n-butyl)phosphonat herzustellen.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin jede R-Gruppe H, Na oder K ist und jede R^1-Gruppe C_1-C_5-Alkyl ist.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, welches umfaßt, daß

(a) Cyclen mit Tributylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecan-1,4,7-10-methylendibutylphosphonat zu bilden, das gebildete Zwischenprodukt abgetrennt wird und dann eine basische Hydrolyse mit KOH in einem Co-Lösungsmittel aus Wasser und Dioxan durchgeführt wird, um 1,4,7,10-Tetracyclododecan-1,4,7,10-tetramethylenbutylphosphonat-Tetrakaliumsalz zu bilden,
(b) 2,11-Diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophan mit Triethylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um N, N'-Bis(methylendiethylphosphonat)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophan zu bilden, das gebildete Zwischenprodukt abgetrennt wird und dann eine basische Hydrolys mit KOH in Wass r durchgeführt wird, um N,N'-Bis(methylenphosphonsäure- thylest r)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophan zu bilden,

(c) 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]-p ntadeca-1(15),11,13-trien mit Tributylphosphit und Paramformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um 3,6,9,1 5-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]-pentadeca-1(15),11,13-tri n-3,6,9-methyl ndi(n-butyl)phosphonat zu bilden, das gebildete Zwischenprodukt abgetr nnt wird und dann eine basische Hydrolyse mit KOH in einem Co-Lösungsmittel aus Wasser und Dioxan durchg führt wird, um 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-trien-3,6,9-m thylen(n-butyl)phosphonat-Trikaliumsalz zu bilden,
(d) 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-tri n mit Tripropylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-trien-3,6,9-methylendi(n-propyl)phosphonat zu bilden, das gebildete Zwischenprodukt abgetrennt wird und dann eine basische Hydrolyse mit KOH in Wasser durchgeführt wird, um 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-trien-3,6,9-methylen(n-propyl)phosphonat-Trikaliumsalz zu bilden,
(e) 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]-pentadeca-1(15), 11,13-trien mit Triethylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadeca-1(15),11,13-trien,3,6,9-methylendiethylphosphonat zu bilden, das gebildete Zwischenprodukt abgetrennt wird und dann eine basische Hydrolyse mit KOH in Wasser durchgeführt wird, um 3,6,9,15-Tetraazabicyclo[9.3.1]-pentadeca-1(15),11,13-trien-3,6,9-methylenethylphosphonat-Trikaliumsalz zu bilden,
(f) N-(2-Pyridylmethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan mit Triethylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um N-(2-Pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(methylendiethylphosphonat)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan zu bilden, das gebildete Zwischenprodukt abgetrennt wird und eine basische Hydrolyse mit KOH in Wasser durchgeführt wird, um N-(2-Pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(methylenphosphonsäureethylester)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan zu bilden, oder
(g) N-(2-Pyridylmethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan mit Tripropylphosphit und Paramformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um N-(2-Pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(methylendipropylphosphonat)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan, zu bilden, das gebildete Zwischenprodukt abgetrennt wird und dann eine basische Hydrolyse mit KOH in Wasser durchgeführt wird, um N-(2-Pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-Tris(methylenphosphonsäurepropylester)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecan zu bilden.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin jedes R und jedes R^1 H, Na oder K ist.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, welches umfaßt, daß 2,11-Diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophan mit Trimethylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd in THF umgesetzt wird, um N,N'-Bis(methylendimethylphosphonat)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophan zu bilden, und das gebildete Zwischenprodukt mit erwärmter HCl hydrolysiert wird, um N,N'-Bis(methylenphosphonsäure)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophan herzustellen.

12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin das Trialkylphosphit ein Tri(C_1-C_4-Alkyl)phosphit ist.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin die wäßrige basische Hydrolyse unter Verwendung eines Alkalimetallhydroxids durchgeführt wird.

14. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1, 12 oder 13, worin die R- oder R^1-Gruppe C_3-C_5-Alkyl ist und die wäßrige basische Hydrolyse in Gegenwart eines organischen wassermischbaren Co-Lösungsmittels durchgeführt wird.

15. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, worin das Derivat ein azamacrocyclischer Ligand ist, wobei R und R^1 dieselben sind und C_1-C_5-Alkyl sind, und die Temperatur unterhalb von 40 °C während der ersten Stunde der Reaktion gehalten wird.

16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin das Derivat ein azamacrocyclischer Ligand ist, worin R und R^1 beide dieselben sind und C_1-C_5-Alkyl sind und worin eine nicht-wäßrige Flüssigkeit vorhanden ist.

17. Verfahren nach Anspruch 16, worin die Flüssigkeit ein aprotisches polares Lösungsmittel oder ein Alkohol ist.

18. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, worin das Lösungsmittel Tetrahydrofuran ist.

19. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin das Derivat ein acyclisches Amin ist, worin R und R^1 dieselben sind und C_1-C_5 Alkyl sind und die Temperatur unterhalb von 40 °C für die erste Stunde der Reaktion gehalten wird.

20. Verfahren nach Anspruch 19, worin ein Trialkylphosphit und Paraformaldehyd vereinigt werden und anfänglich gekühlt werden, gefolgt von der kontrollierten Zugabe des acyclischen Amins, und die Temperatur unter Verwendung ein s Eisbads gehalten wird.

21. Verfahren nach Anspruch 19 oder Anspruch 20, worin das acyclische Amin Ethyl ndiamin, Diethylentriamin oder Triethylentetraamin ist.

22. Verfahren nach Anspruch 21, worin basische Hydrolyse die Monoalkyl-phosphonat ergibt.

23. Verfahren nach Anspruch 22, worin saure Hydrolyse die entsprechenden Phosphonsäure-Derivate ergibt, welche Ethylendiamintetramethylenphosphonsäure, Diethylentriaminpentamethylenphosphonsäure oder Triethylentetraaminhexamethylenphosphonsäure sind.

24. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin das azamacrocyclische oder acyclische Aminophosphonat-Derivat durch die Formel

$$A\text{-}(N\text{-}CH_2CH_2\text{-}N)_q\text{-}Z \qquad (2)$$

dargestellt ist, worin:

q eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 5 einschließlich ist;
A 0, 1 oder 2 Gruppen der wie in Anspruch 1 definierten Formel (1) oder Wasserstoff ist;
Z 0, 1 oder 2 Gruppen der wie in Ar -pruch 1 definierten Formel (1) oder Wasserstoff ist;

mit der Maßgabe, daß mindestens eine A- oder Z-Gruppe der wie in Anspruch 1 beanspruchten Formel (1) vorhanden ist; und
A und Z verbunden sein können, um eine cyclische Verbindung zu bilden.

Revendications

1. Procédé de préparation d'ester aminophosphonate azamacrocyclique ou acyclique, possédant au moins un atome d'azote substitué par au moins un fragment de formule :

$$-CH_2PO_3RR^1 \qquad (1)$$

dans laquelle R représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C_1 à C_5, étant entendu que tous les R représentent le même atome ou groupe, et R^1 représente un groupe alkyle en C_1 à C_5, un atome d'hydrogène, un atome de sodium ou un atome de potassium, étant entendu que tous les R et R^1 représentent le même groupe lorsque ce sont des groupes alkyle en C_1 à C_5,
qui comprend l'étape consistant à faire réagir le composé aminé non substitué correspondant avec un phosphite de trialkyle et du paraformaldéhyde, à une température inférieure à 40 °C pendant la première heure de la réaction, pour obtenir le dérivé correspondant substitué par au moins un fragment de formule (1), dans lequel tous les R et R^1 représentent des groupes alkyle en C_1 à C_5,
cette étape étant éventuellement suivie de (a) l'hydrolyse par une base en milieu aqueux, pour obtenir le dérivé correspondant substitué par un fragment de formule (1) dans laquelle R représente un groupe alkyle en C_1 à C_5 et R^1 représente un atome d'hydrogène, de sodium ou de potassium, et/ou de (b) une hydrolyse par un acide pour obtenir le dérivé correspondant substitué par un fragment de formule (1) dans laquelle R et R^1 représentent tous deux des atomes d'hydrogène.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R et R^1 représentent tous deux un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_5.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, qui comprend l'étape consistant à faire réagir le cyclen avec le phosphite de tributyle ou le phosphite de triéthyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du tétrahydrofurane THF, pour produire respectivement le 1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane-1,4,7,10-méthylènephosphonate de dibutyle et le 1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane-1,4,7,10-méthylènephosphonate de diéthyle.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 2, qui comprend l'étape consistant à faire réagir l 2,11-diaza[3,3](2,6)-pydinophane av c le phosphite de triméthyle ou le phosphite de triéthyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF, pour produire

respectivement le N,N'-bis(diméthylphosphonométhylène)-2,11-diaza[3,3](2,6)pydinophane t le N,N'-bis(diéthylphosphonométhylène)-2,11-diaza[3,3](2,6)-pydinophane.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 2, qui comprend l'étape consistant à fair réagir le N-(2-pyridylméthyl)-1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane avec le phosphite de triéthyle ou le phosphite de tripropyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF, pour produire respectivement le N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(diéthylphosphonomethylène)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane et le N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(dipropylphosphonométhylène)-1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 2 pour préparer le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15),11,13-triène-3,6,9-méthylènephosphonate de diéthyle, qui comprend l'étape consistant à faire réagir le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo [9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15),11,13-triène avec du phosphite de triéthyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 2, qui comprend l'étape consistant à faire réagir le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3.1] pentadéca-1(15), 11,13-triène avec du phosphite de tripropyle ou du phosphite de tributyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF, pour produire respectivement le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15),11,13-triène-3,6,9-méthylènephosphonate de di(n-propyle) et le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15) ,11,13-triène-3,6,9-méthylènephosphonate de di(n-butyle).

8. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque groupe R représente un atome d'hydrogène, de sodium ou de potassium et chaque groupe R^1 représente un groupe alkyle en C_1 à C_5.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, qui comprend les étapes consistant à :

(a) faire réagir le cyclen avec du phosphite de tributyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF pour former le 1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane-1,4,7,10-méthylènephosphonate de dibutyle, séparer le produit intermédiaire formé et réaliser ensuite l'hydrolyse en milieu basique avec KOH dans un mélange de solvants constitué d'eau et de dioxane, pour former le sel tétrapotassique de 1,4,7,10-tétraaxacyclododécane-1,4,7,10-tétra(méthylènephosphonate de butyle),

(b) faire réagir le 2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane avec du phosphite de triéthyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF, pour former le N,N'-bis(diéthylphosphonométhylène)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane, séparer le produit intermédiaire formé et réaliser ensuite l'hydrolyse en milieu basique, avec KOH dans de l'eau, pour former le N,N'-bis(méthylènephosphonate de monoéthyle)-2,11-diaza[3.3.](2,6)pydinophane,

(c) faire réagir le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo-[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15),11,13-triène avec du phosphite de tributyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF, pour former le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15), 11,13-triène-3,6,9-méthylènephosphonate de di(n-butyle), séparer le produit intermédiaire formé et réaliser ensuite l'hydrolyse en milieu basique, avec KOH dans un mélange de solvants constitué d'eau et de dioxane, pour former le sel tripotassique de 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15),11,13-triène-3,6,9-méthylènephosphonate de n-butyle,

(d) faire réagir le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo-[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15),11,13-triène avec du phosphite de tripropyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF, pour former le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15), 11,13-triène-3,6,9-méthylènephosphonate de di(n-propyle), séparer le produit intermédiaire formé et réaliser ensuite l'hydrolyse en milieu basique, avec KOH dans de l'eau, pour former le sel tripotassique de 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15),11,13-triène-3,6,9-méthylènephosphonate de n-propyle,

(e) faire réagir le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15),11,13-triène avec du phosphite de triéthyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF, pour former le 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3,1]pentadéca-1(15), 11,13-triène-3,6,9-méthylènephosphonate de diéthyle , séparer le produit intermédiaire formé et réaliser ensuite l'hydrolyse en milieu basique, avec KOH dans de l'eau, pour former le sel tripotassique de 3,6,9,15-tétraazabicyclo[9.3.1]pentadéca-1(15),11,13-triène-3,6,9-méthylènephosphonate d'éthyle,

(f) faire réagir le N-(2-pyridylméthyl)-1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane avec du phosphite de triéthyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF, pour former le N-(2-pyridylméthyl)-N",N",N"'-tris(diéthylphosphonométhylène)-1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane, séparer le produit intermédiaire formé et réaliser ensuite l'hydrolyse en milieu basique, avec KOH dans de l'eau, pour former le N-(2-pyridylméthyl)-N',N",N"'-tris(méthylènephosphonate de monoéthyle)-1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane, ou

(g) faire réagir le N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane avec du phosphite de tripropyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF, pour former le N-(2-pyridylméthyl)-N',N',N'"-tris(dipropylphosphonométhylène)-1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane, sépar r le produit intermédiaire formé et réaliser ensuite l'hydrolyse en milieu basique, avec KOH dans de l'eau, pour former le N-(2-pyridylméthyl)-N",N",N'"-tris(méthylènephospho-

nate de monopropyle)-1,4,7,10-tétraazacyclododécane.

10. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque R et chaque R^1 représentent un atome d'hydrogène, de sodium ou de potassium.

11. Procédé selon la revendication 10, qui comprend la réaction du 2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane avec du phosphite de triméthyle et du paraformaldéhyde dans du THF, pour former le N,N'-bis(diméthylphosphonométhylène)-2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane, et l'hydrolyse du produit intermédiaire formé avec de l'acide chlorhydrique à chaud, pour produire l'acide 2,11-diaza[3.3](2,6)pydinophane-N,N'-bis(méthylènephosphonique).

12. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le phosphite de trialkyle est un phosphite de tri(alkyle en C_1 à C_4).

13. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel l'hydrolyse par une base en milieu aqueux est réalisée à l'aide d'un hydroxyde de métal alcalin.

14. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1, 12 et 13, dans lequel le groupe R ou le groupe R^1 représente un groupe alkyle en C_3 à C_5 et l'hydrolyse par une base en milieu aqueux est réalisée en présence d'un cosolvant organique, miscible à l'eau.

15. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'ester est un ligand azamacrocyclique pour lequel R et R^1 sont identiques et représentent des groupes alkyle en C_1-C_5, et la température est maintenue à une valeur inférieure à 40 °C pendant la première heure de réaction.

16. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'ester est un ligand azamacrocyclique pour lequel R et R^1 sont tous deux identiques et sont des groupes alkyle en C_1-C_5, et dans lequel est présent un liquide non-aqueux.

17. Procédé selon la revendication 16, dans lequel le liquide est un solvant polaire aprotique ou un alcool.

18. Procédé selon la revendication 17, dans lequel le solvant est le tétrahydrofurane.

19. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'ester est un dérivé d'amine acyclique, pour lequel R et R^1 sont identiques et représentent des groupes alkyle en C_1-C_5, et dans lequel la température est maintenue à une valeur inférieure à 40 °C pendant la première heure de la réaction.

20. Procédé selon la revendication 19, dans lequel un phosphite de trialkyle et du paraformaldéhyde sont combinés et refroidis initialement, puis on ajoute progressivement l'amine acyclique en maintenant la température à l'aide d'un bain de glace.

21. Procédé selon la revendication 19 ou 20, dans lequel l'amine acyclique est l'éthylènediamine, la diéthylènetriamine ou la triéthylènetétramine.

22. Procédé selon la revendication 21, dans lequel l'hydrolyse par une base fournit les phosphonates de monoalkyle.

23. Procédé selon la revendication 22, dans lequel l'hydrolyse par un acide fournit les acides phosphoniques correspondants qui sont l'acide éthylènediaminetétraméthylènephosphonique, l'acide diéthylènetriaminepentaméthylènephosphonique et l'acide triéthylènetétraminehexaméthylènephosphonique.

24. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'aminophosphonate azamacrocyclique ou acyclique est représenté par la formule :

$$A\text{-}(N\text{-}CH_2CH_2\text{-}N)_q\text{-}Z \qquad (2)$$

dans laquelle q désigne un nombre entier ayant une valeur de 1 à 5, bornes incluses, A représente 0, 1 ou 2 fragments de formule (1) telle que définie dans la revendication 1, ou atomes d'hydrogène, Z représente 0, 1 ou 2 fragments de formule (1) telle que définiedans la revendication 1, ou atomes d'hydrogène, étant entendu qu'au moins un fragment A ou Z de formule (1) telle que définiedans la revendication 1 est présent, et A et Z peuvent

êtr reliés pour former un composé cyclique.